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# The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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## INAUGURATED.

### Cleveland and Stevenson Sworn In at Washington.

### BRILLIANT CEREMONIES.

Thousands of Soldiers and Civilians Parade Pennsylvania Ave.

The President's Address in Full—The Inauguration Ball in the Pension Building—Scenes Along the Line of March—Ex-President Harrison Returns to Indianapolis.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, thrice nominated for President of the United States and twice elected, was inducted into that high office for his second term at Washington with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of a great multitude. The presentation was greater than the first, and had the atmospheric conditions been anything like as favorable, indeed as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been 100,000 men in the parade. In 1885 there were at most not more than 25,000 men in the inaugural parade. The 60,000 or all there waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment many organizations were compelled to desist from participation. At least 40,000 men moved along the broad avenue leading to the Capitol. Also the governors of seven great States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts in the North and East, of Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States, of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana in the South, and of Wisconsin in the far West, participated in the National ceremonies, and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of National unity.

MRS. CLEVELAND.

The order of proceeding was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the exception of the chief participants reversed, and of a little excess in the extent of the demonstration, from the ceremonies of eight years ago, which brought Mr. Cleveland to Washington for the first time in his public career.

The scene along the line of march was such as only but Washington and no street but the peerless Pennsylvania avenue could produce. The heavy rainstorm of the early part of the week washed away the snow, but it was renewed on the morning of the inauguration. Public and private stands erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had an estimated seating capacity of 60,000 persons, and every one of the sheltered ones was well filled.

The railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania, which alone up to the present time have the right of entry into the city, were taxed to their utmost capacity. The guests of other visitors came in by river and by road. Boating and coaching parties were organized from Mount Vernon. Steamboats moored in the river afforded sleeping accommodations for their guests, and the coaching parties were able to drive to the suburbs and there obtained more and more comfortable accommodations than in the densely crowded city. Windows commanding a view of the parade brought high prices, and a number of temporary grand stands had been sold at prices ranging from $5 up and down.

Heavy snow fell in great soft flakes, melting as they fell, but which, driven by the wind rendered umbrellas a useless protection. The troops who were to participate in the first part of the proceedings presented a wintry appearance muffled in their snow-cape overcoats, the guns of the artillery covered with tarpaulins and snow. The concourse in the streets were nearly all under umbrellas and the open stands were thronged, while the covered ones were eagerly sought for. The admirably constructed pavements of Washington rendered mud discomfort to a minimum, and while there was abundance of moisture there was no mud.

The proceedings at the Capitol followed the programme issued by the Committee of Arrangements. The doors of the Senate wing of the Capitol were opened at 10 o'clock, or two hours before the ceremonies. The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 11 o'clock and, in those entitled to admission.

The President and the President-elect entered the Senate wing by the bronze doors in the east front, at 11:15 o'clock, accompanied by members of the Committee of Arrangements. The President went directly to the President's room and the President-elect to the Vice-President's room, where they remained until they entered the Senate Chamber. Here they occupied seats reserved for them in front of the Presiding Officer.

The Vice-President-elect was accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements and proceeded to the Vice-President's room, where he remained until he entered the Senate Chamber to take the oath of office, administered by the Vice-President. The seats for the Diplomatic Corps and the Chief Justice, Associate Justices and ex-Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were on the right of the Chair. Heads of the Executive Departments, the Major General of the Army, commanding, the Admiral of the Navy and officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, occupied seats on the left of the Chair. Governors of States, ex-Senators of the United States, Judges of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the District and the Commissioners of the District occupied seats east of the main entrance. Members of the House of Representatives had seats on the right of the Chair next to the Diplomatic Corps.

A few minutes before the Senate clock marked the hour for final adjournment Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to Mr. Stevenson, and then after a brief address to the Senators over whom he has presided for four years, at 12 o'clock the Senate of the Fifty-second Congress adjourned without day. He then surrendered the gavel to Mr. Stevenson, who immediately called the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress to order in extra session, and after he had delivered his speech proceeded quickly to the reorganization.

After the organization of the new Senate under the call for an extra session had been completed by the swearing in of the members elect those assembled in the Senate Chamber proceeded through the rotunda to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme Court.
The ex-Vice President.
The Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President and the President-elect.
The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.
Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
The Major General of the Army commanding, the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.
Members of the House of Representatives and members-elect, Governors of States, ex-members of the Senate of the United States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives.

It was 1:20 o'clock when the party started for the east portico.

On reaching the portico the President and President-elect took the seats reserved for them, the Chief Justice on their right and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on their left.

There was no waste of time in going on with the ceremony of inauguration. With a glance about toward his friends who sat near, Mr. Cleveland arose, removed his silk hat, and stepped forward to the little desk in the centre of the platform. It looked very uncomfortable to see him remove his hat, and there were shouts of "Put on that hat," to which he gave not the slightest attention. He held it by his side, in his left hand, with his right hand partly thrust into his overcoat pocket. Flecks of snow played about his face. The wind that carried the flags on the Capitol stiffly, and from west to east, also carried the words of Mr. Cleveland as he began his inaugural address.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Cleveland's inaugural address was as follows:

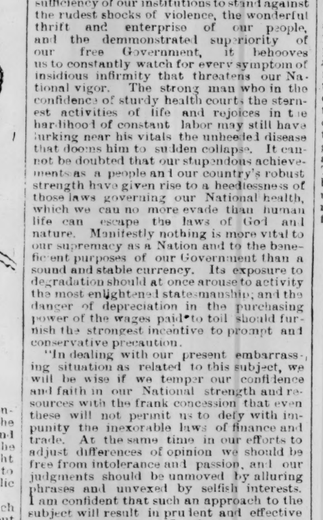
My fellow citizens—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, also to briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free Government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our National vigor. The strong man who in the confidence of sturdy health courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our National health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature. Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a Nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

"In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our National strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance and passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the Executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our National credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of National safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be received from their Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service, and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defence. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking, at its beginning, any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.



MRS. STEVENSON.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen; and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our National character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions. One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided, when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing influence of spoils, Civil Service Reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality, and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of purity, patriotism and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair fields which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by Federal power, the general Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and oppressions. Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and fairly conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them, through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting and independent citizenship. Pending this change, as the Nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its Legislative and Executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the commands of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of Governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how they have been led input from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with the perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon Governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

My anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate, that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us, only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the Constitution by loyally protecting every grant of Federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places, or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now, if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

TAKING THE OATH.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Cleveland turned to Chief Justice Fuller and announced that he was ready to take the oath of office.

Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath shortly after 1 o'clock, before the vast assemblage of distinguished people gathered on the stand at the east front of the Capitol and before the multitude of citizens massed on the eastern esplanade.

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

With these words Grover Cleveland kissed the historic Bible, once owned by his mother, and became the twenty-sixth President of the United States.

The white flakes fell on the bald head of the President-elect as he kissed the Book, but he was not the only one so effected. The great crowd in front of the Capitol looked like drifts of snow as they stood in all the storm waiting to see Cleveland made President.

On the instant that the oath was completed the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired simultaneously by batteries stationed at the Washington barracks, the Washington Navy Yard and Fort Myer.

President Cleveland first turned toward ex-President Harrison and then toward the citizens from their interference, ex-Presidents. Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests positively demands that the quality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and fairly conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.



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TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

A dozen mounted policemen moved against a solid wall of humanity banked about the stand and finally succeeded in making an opening through which the Harrison carriage passed to the east wing of the Capitol. Mr. Cleveland stepped into the landau first—he was President now, and according to the custom observed for years, he was entitled to the seat on the right. Mr. Harrison sat at his left. An aide galloped out into the open space in front of the Capitol, gave a signal, and the Third Artillery Band started upon quick taps. The column was formed, and the procession was in motion. Everything moved like clockwork, not a hitch anywhere. General McMahon rode by his staff, and then came the Exchange men of New York, led by Joseph J. O'Donohue.

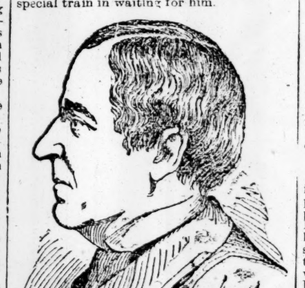
As the carriage wheeled out into line behind the New Yorkers, who were the special escort, the crowd set up an ear-splitting yell which was taken up by the thousands on the streets beyond. President Cleveland raised his silk hat again and again and the crowd is cheered and cheered.

The scene along the route back to the White House was one of great enthusiasm and brilliancy. The public buildings, the War, State, Navy and Treasury departments were very elaborately decorated with flags and shields, and every private house and place of business along the line of march was in gay attire.

Handkerchiefs and bunting fluttered from windows and stands, and the echo of the loud demonstrations could be heard for twenty blocks. Reaching Fifteenth street the column halted and the Presidential party rode on ahead to the White House. It was just seven minutes to three when President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison stepped off their carriage at the main entrance. Mrs. Cleveland and a party of friends had reached the mansion a few minutes earlier, and were waiting in the Blue Room to receive them. When President Cleveland entered his wife rushed up to him with a smile on her face and shook his hand. Then took the ex-President's hand. Vice-President Stevenson, accompanied by ex-Vice-President Morton, came in later, followed by members of the outgoing and incoming Cabinets. The party then sat down to a light luncheon which Mrs. McKee had prepared.

HARRISON LEAVES WASHINGTON.

After partaking of it ex-President Harrison and Mrs. McKee bade all good-by and left for ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker's house in a carriage. After resting there a while ex-President Harrison and party went to the depot in carriages, accompanied only by members of his Cabinet and their wives. Alighting he assisted his grandchildren, Benjamin Harrison McKee and Mary McKee, from the carriage, who had to that time occupied either knee of the ex-President down the avenue. With his two grandchildren on either hand, from the side entrance of the Baltimore and Potomac station he accompanied them to the special train in waiting for him.



EX-VICE PRESIDENT MORTON.

The ex-President's train left at 4:07 p. m., and was due to arrive at East Liberty, Penn., a few miles from Pittsburg, shortly before 12 o'clock that night. The train lay over there until 10:05 next morning, when it proceeded to Indianapolis, where it arrived at 11 o'clock on the second morning.

President Cleveland, escorted by Chairman Barret, of the Mayoral Committee, after luncheon, started for the reviewing stand.

THE PARADE.

A hearty cheer greeted his appearance and the shouts redoubled as he took his place in the conspicuous projection of the structure, where he stood during the parade.

He was followed by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lamont and other ladies who had been with the Presidential party all day.

The bugle sounded "forward, march!" The officers repeated the command and the line of march was again taken up from the point where the head of the column halted, opposite the Treasury Department.

The order of parade was as follows:

First Grand Division. Presidential party in carriages, preceded and followed by a delegation of the New York Business Men's Cleveland and Stevenson Clubs, representing the New York Stock Exchange, Produce and Maritime Exchange, Coffee Exchange, Consolidated and Petroleum Exchange, Wine and Spirits Exchange, Dry Goods Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, Hide and Leather Exchange, Iron and Metal Exchange, Hardware Exchange, West Side Exchange, Custom House Brokers' Exchange.

First Division. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding. Staff. First Brigade. United States forces, Colonel L. L. Livingston, United States Army, commanding. Staff. Artillery, United States Army. Third Artillery Battalion. Fort Monroe Battalion. Battalion of Marines. Light Battery C, Third Artillery. Squadron United States Cavalry. Cavalry. Detachment Hospital Corps, United States Army. District of Columbia National Guard. Engineer Corps, Major Gilbert Thompson. First Regiment of Infantry. Second Regiment of Infantry. First Separate Battalion of Infantry. High School Cadet Regiment of Infantry. Colored High School Company. Battery A, Light Artillery. Troop A, District Cavalry. Ambulance Corps. Second Separate Company (Cycle).

Second Division. National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, Governor Robert E. Pattison, Staff.

Third Division. General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding. Staff. First Brigade. Brigadier-General Stewart Brown, commanding. Staff. New Jersey, Governor George Werts and staff; Georgia, Governor William J. Northen and staff; Connecticut, Governor Luzon B. Morris and staff; Massachusetts, Governor William E. Russell and staff; Maryland, Governor Frank Brown and troops; Virginia troops; New York, Governor Roswell P. Flower and staff; Seventh Regiment; Company A, Thirteenth Regiment; Forty-sixth Separate Company; North Carolina, Governor Elias Carr and staff and troops; West Virginia, Second Regiment; Louisiana, Governor Murphy J. Foster and staff; Wisconsin, Governor George W. Peck and staff and troops; Fort Worth Fencibles, Texas; Gonzaga Cadets, D. C.; Capitol City Guards.

Fourth Division. S. E. Faunce, Department Commander, Marshal; First Brigade, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., twenty posts.

Second Brigade. Colonel W. H. Michael, commanding.

Second Grand Division. Civic procession, Colonel William Dickson, Chief Marshal.

First Division. General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General; National Guard State of New York; Jackson Democratic Association, District of Columbia, Robert Ball, Marshal, 200; Tammany Society of the city of New York; Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo, 200; Oriental Club of New York City, 100; John J. O'Brien Association of New York City, 405; Kings County Democracy of Brooklyn, 300; Bushwick Democratic Club of Brooklyn, 150; Seymour Democratic Club of Brooklyn, 250; Constitution Democratic Club of Brooklyn, 150; John Y. McKane Association of Gravesend, L. I., 300; Stuyvesant Club of Harlem, 150; Long Island City Club, 50; Peter J. Masterson Association of Brooklyn.

Second Division. Young Men's Democratic Club of the District of Columbus, fifteen political clubs of Philadelphia, Democratic Society of Lancaster, Americus Club of Reading, Randall Club of Pittsburg, Central Democratic Committee of Scranton, Young Men's Democratic Committee of Lancaster, J. W. Frithhey Club of Harrisburg.

Third Division. Gardner and Luttrell Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, Joel Parker Association of Newark, N. J.; Robert Davis Pioneer Association of Jersey City, N. J., Krueger Association of Newark, N. J.; James Smith, Jr., Association of Newark, N. J.; Joseph Keppler Association of Paterson, N. J.; Young Men's State Democratic Club of Massachusetts, Montgomery Light Guard Veteran Association of Boston, Bayard Legion of Delaware, Wilmington, Del.; Young Men's Democratic Club.

Fourth Division. East Washington Democratic Club, Calumet Club of Baltimore, Concord Club of Baltimore, Iroquois Club of Baltimore, Hendricks Democratic Club of Baltimore, Columbia Club, Seventeenth Ward, of Baltimore; Monumental Democratic Club of Baltimore County, Phœnix Democratic Association of Baltimore, Prince George's Mounted Battalion, accompanied by a battalion of ladies mounted. Cleveland, Stevenson and McKaig Club of Montgomery County, accompanied by a battalion of ladies mounted.

GENERAL M'MAHON, GRAND MARSHAL OF THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Fifth Division. Iroquois Democratic Club of Chicago, Ill.; County Democracy of Chicago, Ill.; Stevenson Escort Club of Bloomington, Ill.; First Voters' Democratic Club of Bloomington, Ill. Duckworth Club of Cincinnati; Samuel J. Tilden Club of Cincinnati; Thurman Club of Columbus; Jackson Club of Columbus; Citizens' Tally-Ho Club of Columbus; Gravel Hall Club of Dayton; Miami Club of Hamilton; Cleveland Club of Indianapolis; Pottawatomie Club of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Sixth Division. Watterson Club of Louisville, Ky.; Bandanna Club of Louisville, Ky.; Central Democratic Club of Knoxville, Tenn.; Vanderbilt Benevolent Association of Charleston, S. C.; Southern Intercollegiate Memorial Association from Richmond, Va.; Young Men's Democratic Club of Wheeling, W. Va.; Wilson Tariff Club of Wheeling, W. Va.; Crescent Democratic Club of New Orleans, La.; John W. Daniel Democratic Club of Portsmouth, Va.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Mr. Cleveland followed his own precedent in saluting only the National flag when it passed him. He also occasionally bowed to personal and political friends in the parade. He stood on the stand in the face of the howling wind, impassive and dignified, not seeming to mind the waves of drifted snow that were carried in his face. His overcoat was buttoned tightly about his throat. During the whole time the parade was passing he stood in one position and carefully scanned the lines of marching men. The shades of night were beginning to fall when the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo passed the Presidential stand. Marching proud and erect with their uniform, black top coats and silk hats, they presented an appearance that did credit to the President's home.

Governor Flower and staff, who rode in carriages, were enthusiastically cheered along the line. Everybody seemed to know him by sight and he was evidently a popular favorite. Next to Fitz Hugh Lee he received the most applause. Immediately in the Governor's rear the Tammany chieftains came, bearing the great banner of the society. Among them were Richard Croker and Mayor Gilroy. They lifted their hats to the President and were saluted in return. There were over three thousand of them, and each of the thirty Assembly districts was commanded by its leader. It was freely said that they were the most soldierly looking body of men ever seen in a parade on an occasion of this kind.

The Second Division consisted of about eight thousand men from the Pennsylvania National Guard. They looked and marched like trained soldiers, every man of them, and they won round after round of applause. Governor Pattison rode ahead on a spirited cream colored horse. He rode like an accomplished horseman and the crowd cheered him.

Then came the Third Division under the command of a soldier who was rewarded with more frequent and louder applause than any man in the line—General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia.

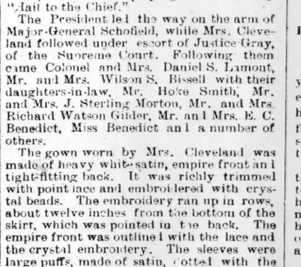
It was exactly 7 o'clock when the last rank went by the White House and disbanded in front of the War Department, so that the parade had occupied but ten minutes short of five hours in passing in review.

Mrs. Cleveland and half a score of her friends met the President in the corridor of the White House when he came from the stand and helped him off with his big overcoat and gloves. Then they all sat down to dinner. When the meal was finished Mrs. Cleveland and her guests separated to prepare for the ball.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

By long custom the inaugural ball has grown to be almost as much a part of the regular ceremonies of inauguration day as the inaugural address.

The great hall of the Pension Building, simple and unpretentious as the people who own it, was turned into a superb ball room. Myriads of electric lights—the perfection of Edison's genius—sparkled in every nook and corner, as they spelled the names of all the Presidents of the United States, they whirled in concentric circles, in changing colors and on a huge electric fan at the east end of the



PENSION BUILDING—WHERE THE INAUGURATION BALL WAS HELD.

building, which apparently opened and shut, a red spider chased a little fly around his web.

Banners and coats of arms of all the States, old colonial flags and coats of arms, were gracefully entwined about the Stars and Stripes, there being no less than 5000 National flags used to festoon the walls of the three great galleries. The glass roof was canopied with 17,000 yards of yellow and white bunting. The four great pillars which support the roof were draped about their bases with crimson cloths, topped with a fringe of huge palms. From the palms delicate grouns of smilax wound up to the roof.

In the center of the pillars a large fountain was built, banked up with palms, ferns, American beauty roses and narcissus. The waters played through everchanging hues of electric lights.

On the north and south sides of the hall two great arches were erected, which formed the background to the musicians' stands. The facades of the music galleries were ornamented with the shield and eagle rampant of the United States. Over the north arch blazed in electric light the name Cleveland. Over the south arch the name Stevenson.

In all $15,000 was expended in transforming a huge and plain interior into one of the most fascinating reception halls the country has ever seen. The ball was formally opened at 9:45 o'clock when the Presidential party appeared on the floor. Amid great enthusiasm they made the circuit of the vast hall twice, both bands playing simultaneously "Hail to the Chief."

The President led the way on the arm of Major-General Schofield, while Mrs. Cleveland followed under escort of Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court. Following them came Colonel and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell with their daughters-in-law, Mr. Hoke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Miss Benedict and a number of others.

The gown worn by Mrs. Cleveland was made of heavy white satin, empire front and tight-fitting back. It was richly trimmed with point lace and embroidered with crystal beads. The embroidery ran up in rows, about twelve inches from the bottom of the skirt, which was pointed in the back. The empire front was outlined with the lace and the crystal embroidery. The sleeves were large puffs, made of satin, dotted with the beads, and had stiff satin bows at the shoulders. A heavy fall of the lace completed the corsage. The gown was severe in style, but very rich and graceful.

Mrs. Stevenson's gown was a combination of cream and heliotrope, of moire antique and velvet. The skirt and corsage were of cream moire. About the bottom of the skirt was a narrow arrangement of the heliotrope velvet. The corsage was decolette, with a rich berthe of rare old duchesse lace, outlined by a garland of violet. Mrs. Stevenson's gloves and fan matched the velvet and she wore no jewels.

The material of Mrs. Carlisle's gown was a superb brocade, in which pinkish mauve shades predominated.

Mrs. Lamont was attired in a gown with an old gold satin front, the back brocaded with terra cotta stripes. The sleeves were puffed, of color to match the brocade stripes. Lace was jabotted around the bottom and up the front, caught with bows. The bodice was of velvet, trimmed with gold and pearl fringe, with lace of lace.

Miss Julia Herbert, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, wore a gown in the style of 1830. The material was cream satin. The skirt had no train and stood out stiffly at the bottom, where it was flounced deeply with lace over silver gauze and festooned with bunches of cream roses. The bodice had the lace arranged in a pretty bertha fashion. Pearl ornaments were worn.

Mrs. Bissel chose a gown of pale yellow brocaded satin striped with pink and blue and finished with an abundance of rare old lace.

The mother of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Henry Perrine's gown was of black velvet with gold passementeries and sleeves of heliotrope fancy-striped silk.

It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the affair, but only a small proportion of these took part in the dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the ballroom at about 10:30 o'clock. The Stevensons remained much later. So did Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle. At exactly midnight the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the affair was ended.

## RICHARD OLNEY.

### Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General Has His Picture Taken at Last.

RICHARD OLNEY.

Some difficulty was experienced by the press in obtaining a picture of Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, President Cleveland's Attorney-General. There was no picture of Mr. Olney extant, and he refused at first to have one taken, but finally went through the ordeal. The accompanying cut is from the photograph thus secured, and is a fairly good likeness of the new Attorney-

# The North Carolinian.

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## KNOW THYSELF.

To a large extent every man must be a law unto himself in regard to the care of his body, as well as in other matters. Just as no two men are alike mentally or spiritually, so no two men have exactly the same physical qualities or capacities. What is one man's meat is often poison for another. And for that reason, the man who is own physician in a general way has a much better chance to arrive at correct conclusions with regard to his own condition and needs than the doctor who only sees him once or twice a year. The man can observe the effects of different foods or habits upon his physical organism every day and all day long, whereas the doctor has to take his observations chiefly at second hand and in a very summary manner.

But the man who desires to observe intelligently the functions of his own body must have some knowledge, even though it may be elementary and superficial, of anatomy and of therapeutics. That is, he must know enough about his body to form a tolerably accurate guess as to the seat of any trouble that comes upon him, and must know something of the simpler means by which desired effects upon the working of his internal mechanism can be produced.

But, as the lawmakers say, nothing in this article shall be understood as calling in question the duty of applying to a doctor in all cases in which the man's own knowledge is at fault. When such cases do arise, the man who has educated himself to observe his own physical conditions intelligently will be able to state his case more clearly, and can therefore expect a more reliable opinion from the doctor as to the means by which he can be cured, than the man who expects the doctor to do all the thinking for him. Many persons blame their doctor or lawyer for giving them bad advice when the fault really lay with themselves. They had not given the doctor or lawyer an accurate statement of the case.

## HARRISON'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

When Benjamin Harrison entered upon the discharge of his official duties as President in March, 1889, he was confronted with an unwarranted and dangerous expedient resorted to by his predecessor for keeping large amounts of public funds in circulation. It consisted in loaning Government moneys to certain favored banks without interest. The evils resulting from such a policy were many and marked. For one, it created a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital in favored localities. The banks which were lucky enough to catch, as it were, "the Treasurer's eye," also practically secured interest upon the bonds and their proceeds.

It became President Harrison's policy cautiously and gradually to recall these deposites and apply them to the purchase of bonds, and thus stop interest. He did this without injury to the commercial interests of the country, and in a manner reflecting great credit upon the management of the Treasury Department. The per capita circulation of money rose at once under this policy from $23 to $24.38.

## NOT A BED OF ROSES.

"The office-seekers be upon us!" the members of the Cabinet exclaim with one accord. They are in Washington in force, and those that are not there in person are using the United States mails for all they are worth. What the new heads of Departments from Gresham down to Morton intend to do about it remains to be seen, but in any circumstances they will not find official life a bed of roses for several weeks at least.

In some parts of the West Democrats who become Populists are called "Demopops" and "Popocrats," while Republicans who go to the Populists go by the name of "Pophcans." When they want a new word in the West they don't hesitate at anything.

It is the Democratic New York World, one of the claimants for the position of organ-grinder-in-chief to new Administration, which says that "in forming his Cabinet Mr. Cleveland selected some of the best poker players in the country."

No man has retired from the Presidency possessing in a higher degree the respect of the intelligent people of the country than has Benjamin Harrison.

Nominated in thunder storm and inaugurated in a snow squall, Mr. Cleveland need have no fear of the elements—even the discordant ones in his own party.

It is figured out that visitors spent at Washington some $2,500,900 between the 2nd and 6th of March.

## INTELLIGENT AGRICULTURE.

At no period in the history of this country has it become so apparent, even to the indifferent and careless observer, that the cultivation of the soil must possess more than ordinary intelligence in order to succeed. With keen competition on every side, it is imperatively necessary that every acre of land should be productive in some way and in some degree.

It is a well known fact that even in this State, famous for remarkable climate and favorable conditions, there are thousands of acres of waste and uncultivated land which should be reclaimed and cultivated, hundreds of farms impoverished and unproductive, which should be made to yield good crops; innumerable orchards which are old and going to decay, which should be uprooted and replaced with young and thrifty producing fruit trees.

The advancement of agriculture means the advancement of civilization. Conditions have changed greatly in the last twenty years and the farmer and fruit grower to-day need far more information than they did in the past. Labor saving instruments are now so numerous that the old-time drudgery of farm work is no longer experienced and some time is afforded for reading, study and improvement.

The modern farmer and fruit grower must keep abreast with the times. He must be thoroughly posted as to markets for his products, for no matter how high the grade of his productions, or how neatly and tastefully put up, if the right market is not found, the prices received will not be remunerative.

The farmer should not keep poor stock of any kind. The cost of caring for poor animals is as much as for good ones, and such stock is unsalable. No live merchant carries unsalable stock. The same principle applies to farmers.

## ELEMENTARY TRUTHS.

Is is not by politics of the pleasure variety that the Republican party is to retrieve the reverse of 1892 and resume the administration of the country's affairs.

The Republican party is indebted for its long lease of public confidence and power to the broadly patriotic statesmanship that shaped its policy and legislation. The leaders who led it to victory in so many brilliant campaigns did not give themselves up to piddling and to pettifogging. They took another view of their opportunities and duties.

The opportunities and duties remain, as inviting and as obligatory as ever, now that the party is in opposition. And the leadership that has the clearest conception of these should be invited and encouraged to come to the front.

## BEAT THE RECORD

The Democratic press is appalled by the record of the 53d Congress. It is constrained to admit that the expenditures will exceed $,025,000,000 and be a long way in advance of those of the preceeding Republican Congress. We shall hear less in future of the recklessness and extravagance of the "Billion Dollar Congress." That was a good political cry until the Democratic "reformers" got in their fine work and beat the record.

Ex-President Harrison on reaching his home at Indianopolis received a "welcome," participated by all the people irrespective of party, which was a grand ovation. Even the Democratic Legislature, which was in session, unanimously adopted eulogistic in his honor.

The Louisville "Courier-Journal," the ablest Democratic paper in the South, says: "Personally, Mr. Harrison leaves the White House with the respect of both political friends and foes. He is honest, able and patriotic."

Between the famished and thirsty thousands on the one hand and an unsympathetic President on the other hand, the life of the Democratic Congressman these days is the reverse of a happy one.

The Kansas City Journal thinks the half dozen Corporation lawyers in the Cabinet must have done some lively winking at each other while Grover was uttering those threats against Trusts.

Ex-President Harrison has accepted a Professorship in the Leland Stanford University of California, and will deliver a series of lectures on International Law.

The retiring National Administration paid $296,316,931 on the public debt, saving in interest $55,352,493 annually.

The death of the late Congress is not mourned. It had a useless and extravagant existence.

That Mr. Cleveland is in earnest is very evident. What he can do remains to be seen.

The cruelest blow yet is President Cleveland's pronunciamento that his old officeholders need not apply.

For the benefit of those of our patrons who have not seen it, we publish Cleveland's Inaugural onthefirst page.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 10; 1893.

It would naturally be supposed that the Democrats, now that they have taken charge of the government, would cease trying to alarm the country over the financial outlook, but such is not the case. Every Democratic member of the House Ways and Means committee signed the alarming majority report, made public this week, of the result of the investigation made by that committee into the present and prospective condition of the Treasury. This report states the belief of its signers to be that a deficit of between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 will exist on July 1, 1894. There are reasons for the belief that the principle object of this exaggerated report is to prepared the public for the $50,000,000 issue of bonds believed to be contemplated by the new administration. The Republicans of the committee presented a minority report, very conservative in its nature, which entitles them to the gratitude of every well-wisher of the country. It calls attention to the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury, which accompany the report, and says that the conclusions of the majority seem wholly unwarranted and misleading, and concludes with these sensible words: "In fact there seems to be an utter lack of evidence to justify any of the criticisms of the majority upon the statement of the Secretary, which shows a surplus in the Treasury on June 30, 1894. On the basis of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury it would seem that the amount of either surplus of deficiency in the Treasury on June 30, 1894, would be very small."

Cleveland has not been in office a week yet, but he has shown the office-seeking brigade that he intends to take his own time in making appointments, and a considerable number of them have taken the hint, filed their papers and gone home, to wait as patiently as they may for the offices that may never come. It was given out early this week that Mr. Cleveland had determined to allow the federal officials, such as Marshals, court officials and Presidential postmasters, who are appointed for a four year term to serve out their term before appointing their successors, a rule which was first established by President Hayes, and which has been generally followed since his administration. It this rule be strictly followed the new government printer will not be appointed until late in April, meanwhile candidates for that very desirable position are increasing daily, I might almost say hourly. Another determination which Mr. Cleveland is said to have come to has caused long faces among the waiters. That is that he will not reappoint any of the men who want to get the same places they held during his first administration, unless it be some man possessed of special qualifications for filling some particular position; if there be any such the general public do not know of it.

The Democrats having a clear majority in the Senate and no need for the votes of the Populists, have already snubbed those assistant Democrats with the exception of Martin, of Kansas, who having been made Senator by boss Gorman is considered as a Democrat to be taken care of. They are having a regular monkey and parrot time over the reorganization of the Senate, several stormy caucuses have already been held.

Mr. Cleveland has given no signs of how he stands on the question of Hawaiian annexation and all the members of his cabinet are reticent on the subject.

Senator Allison, who was chairman of the committee on Appropriations, has made a statement showing the amount appropriated by the two Congresses. The totals are Fifty-first Congress $988,417,183. Fifty-second, $1,026,922,049.

## The Use of Nitrates.

More frequently than many think, we believe farmers may profitably use nitrates on the manure heaps, especially for very early crops. The yellow color of corn too early planted is usually said to be due to the cold weather. In one sense the cold does effect the color, for it retards the development of nitrogen, that is needed to give the corn a rich dark green. We once saw a curious sight. It was two or three rows of early planted corn that had been manured with well-rotted hen manure placed in the hill under the seed. The rowe were a reasonably dark green color, while just beside them was other corn planted the same day, but smaller and of a sickly yellow color. The "weather" was the same for both. One had plenty of ammonia, possibly with a little more warmth in the soil than the poorer corn had. We do not doubt than nitrates can often be applied with advatnage to all early crops, and that generally they are best used when mixed with stable manures, and making them decompose and become available much sooner than they otherwise would do.—Cultivator.

## Uncle Jerry's Joke.

As Uncle Jerry Rusk march to and fro on the morning of the 4th at the Capitol, he seemed to enjoy the fact that he was the reputed custodian of the weather. "Yes, that is true, General Noble," said he, turning to the Secretary of the Interior, "We received one Inauguration Day in a wet and a disagreeable condition just four years ago, and we are bound in justice to see that itbe returned to the giver in as good condition as we got it from him.

## Uncertainty.

New York Morning Advertiser.

We have had this kind of weather ever since the election last fall. It is genuine Cleveland weather—it never knows one day what it means to do next.

A bed spread, composed of 5,090 pieces, is to be sent to the World's Fair by Mrs H. Jacobs of Greensboro; and Mrs John H. Hardin of Burlington has one of 8,888 pieces.

## Cause of the Disappearance Of the Surplus.

New York Tribune.

The "disappearance of the surplus," a term fondled by the tongues of campaign orators like the daintiest of morsels, is, of course, no mystery to those who care to ascertain the truth. While the enactment of the Tariff law of 1890 reduced the revenues of the Government—the abolition of the duties on sugar alone, and the sugar bounty clause, represent a net loss of $65,000,000—it did not take sufficiently into account, perhaps, the growing needs of the Government. Only extraordinary weakness of intellect can account for the silly prattle about a Republican billion-dollar House of Representatives, when its Democratic successor has expended yearly $97,000,000 more. But this is a matter for which the Executive can in no way be held responsible. To satisfy, however, this class of people and those whom they deluded, it may be well, perhaps, to enumerate some of the extraordinary expenses, none of them entirely unjustifiable, to which the "disappearance" of the surplus must be charged. Upon the new Navy, for instance, there has been expended—not counting the running expenses of the establishment, but only the cost of new vessels built—from $55,000,000 to $67,000,000 during the last four years. For armament and fortifications during the same period a sum of between seven and eight millions has been paid. The acquisition of Indian lands for the benefit of settlers called for an outlay of about five million more. The refund of the direct tax—a measure, certainly, in which a larger number of Democratic States were interested than Republican—took about $15,000,000 out of the Tresury. The prosecution of river and harbor improvements—another policy for which the Democratic party must assume the lion's share of the responsibility—cost during the last four years about $25,000,000. The payment of the sugar bounty called for about $12,500,000. The expenses of the last census were very nearly $10,000,000. An unusually large number of new public buildings has also been constructed during President Harrison's administration, involving an expenditure of probably five or eight million dollars. The increase of the pension list, too, is not to be lost sight of, amounting probably to not less than $40,000,000 for the last four years. These extraordinary expenses of the government amount to a sum total of not less than $160,000,000, every dollar of which was appropriated for, of course, and for the proper expenditure of which President Harrison became responsible. The revenues of the government in the four years of his administration, not counting the present fiscal year, amounted to $1,735,425,582,64. and the expenditures amounted to $1,525,456,790.79. These vast sums have been collected and disbursed without revealing a single case of defalcation or embezzlement, surely the highest testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of the manner in which he has discharged his trust.

## A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Wadsworth.

## Harrison Fame Secure.

Philadelpaia Times.

In the uncertainty of the present situation it is impossible to forecast the future of our only surviving ex President. His ability, his knowledge, his experience and his earnestness are too valuable to be lost to the country or to be expended in the dignified retirement of a professorship of law. But in whatever way they may hereafter be made available, he has already written his name securely on the roll of faithful public servants in that great list which spans the wonderful century from Washington to Cleveland.

Some people are wholly indifferent to the effect of the sudden changes in the physical condition of the atmosphere. Whether cold or warm, damp or dry, they will go out of doors without making any change in their apparel. The consequence is, a heavy cold is contracted. What would become of such thoughtless people without Dr Bulls Cough Syrup?

Rev. Neill McKay, of Harnett county, a prominent Presbyterian minister, died recently, aged 80.

Mr. W. W. Hall, editor of the Roanoke News, has been appointed Clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
Pasquotank County, } Superior Court.

John L. Munden, plaintiff,
vs.
Mary W. Munden, Penelope F. Munden, Lutie Ward and her husband Charles J. Ward, Charles M. Munden, Joshua W. Munden, Clarence B. Munden and M. B. Culpepper, Guardian ad Litem,

The defendants will take notice that the above named plaintiff has filed a petition in the Superior Court of Pasquotank County for the sale for partition of a certain lot of land and improvements thereon in Elizabeth City, N. C., belonging to the estate of the late Mary A. Munden, mother of said plaintiff and defendants. Said premises to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among the heirs at law of the deceased. And the said defendants, especially Mary W. Munden, who is a non-resident of this State, will take notice that they are required to appear at the courthouse in Pasquotank County on the 20th day of April 1893 and answer the complaint in this cause filed in the clerk's office of said court, or demur to the same, or the relief prayed for will be granted.

Signed at office in Elizabeth City, N. C., March 4th, 1893.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.


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Collector of Customs—James C. Brooks. Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

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Colored. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. B. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

### LODGES.

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Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Monroe Bright, N. G., H. O. Bird, Sec'y. J. T. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Fiber Creek Council, No. 1209—T. Selby Harney, Regent; L. B. Wilson, Vice Regent; L. M. Underwood, Orator; J. P. Overman, Secretary; C. M. Cook Jr., Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer; N. R. Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, Warden; W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Gurkin, Jr., Guide; C. E. Kramer, Representative to Grand Council.

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Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

### THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Thos. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Jno. S. Morris. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Shepherd.


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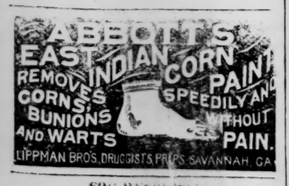


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Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.



The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. March 15, 1893.


☞ March has gone.

☞ Pasquotank Court next week.

☞ "Early Spring" is being belated.

☞ The Fishermen are beginning to do better.

☞ The most of the Farmers are well on with their work.

☞ Keep a look out for next week's issue of the CAROLINIAN.

☞ "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Politicians, hold your base.

☞ The "Carolina Seed Company" advertise their highly Improved Seeds in another column. Our farmers would do well to give them a trial.

☞ The steamer "Riverside," formerly on a route in New Jersey, has started a new line between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, via the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal.

☞ The attention of Fishermen is called to the advertisement of Willis H. Rogers, of New York in this week's CAROLINIAN. He is square, honorable and reliable.

☞ The special attention of every reader of the CAROLINIAN is called to the special grand offer, in another column, for choice reading matter at a merely nominal price. They are all standard works.

☞ Lieut. Gooding, ordered to relieve Lieut. Failing, of the U. S. R. M. Service in this District, has arrived, and with the latter is off on a visit to the Life-Saving stations on the Coast. Lieut. Failing is ordered to Milwaukie, Wis.

☞ During this new Administration, with the Democrats now in full control in Washington, there is sure to be some fun, and the CAROLINIAN proposes having its share of what is going. It will be wide-awake, try to be entertaining and endeavor to "tote fair."

☞ It will be an item of interest to those of our readers who became acquainted with Miss Mira L. Cobb, who spent several months here on a visit a few years ago, to learn that she has been engaged on the special staff of the Chicago "Graphic," to write up exhibits etc., of the World's Fair.

☞ Said a prominent local Republican, in talking to an office-seeking Democrat the other day, "M. Cleveland is showing marked evidence of judgment and good sense. Seeing that he couldn't run the Government successfully by entirely depending upon Democrats, he has called in able Republicans to aid him!"

☞ At one time it was feared the number of large Saw Mills at Elizabeth City would soon exhaust the lumber supply and be obliged to cease operating; but several of the proprietors inform the CAROLINIAN that there is no danger—there is enough within reach to keep all the Mills at work for years.

☞ Hon. W. B. Rodman died at his residence in Washington, this State, last week, aged 76 years. He was a member of our State Supreme Court from 1869 until 1878. He was an able lawyer, a fine scholar and a good man. We made Judge Rodman's acquaintance in 1870, and we have ever held him in high esteem.

☞ "The Hand Book of North Carolina" is a handsomely gotten up volume of 134 pages, just issued, a copy of which has been received by the CAROLINIAN. It is published by the State Board of Agriculture, and gives a description of the farms, orchards, vineyards, fruits, fisheries, mines and factories of the State. It is profusely illustrated.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN repeats that he has no quarrel with any man because he is a Democrat—not by any means. He respects those who adhere to their earnest convictions. But he asks honest Democrats to read the CAROLINIAN—and hundreds of them regularly do so—in order to see the Republican side and, too, to find out that in *some* things, at least, they have been mistaken.

☞ The Elizabeth City of to-day is a quite different town from what it was a decade ago. Should an old resident, who has been absent that long, return he would find very few of the old landmarks yet remaining. Change, improvement, expansion and increase are everwhere manifest. Homes have been multiplied, factories have sprung up and the population has increased. In all of this the CAROLINIAN feels interest and pride. It has always had faith in these potential possibilities, has advocated and aided in their development, and rejoices in what has been accomplished along the lines of material progress.

☞ Judge Bynum is holding Court at Camden this week.

☞ Read the article on the reduction of the "surplus," in another column.

☞ Hogs grown under cleanly conditions make clean and healthy pork.

☞ The Beacon Lights Nos. 6 and, 7 in Currituck Sound, have been reestablished.

☞ A gem cannot be polished without friction nor man perfected without trials.

☞ Not a bad definition of courage: That quality of mind which makes us forget how afraid we are.

—FOUND! The greatest Bargain store in town at Robinson & Co.'s

☞ If Columbus had not discovered this country, where would we have been at? Not where we are at.

—You risk nothing in buying of Robinson & Co. All goods are warranted.

☞ Cotton at Norfolk: Good middling 9 5-16; middling, 9; low middling 8 9-16; good ordinary, 8. Corn, 51.

☞ A he gets over the ground rapidly, and if ever one slackens its speed so he fellow is at hand no oil its bearings and give it a fresh start.

☞ A copy of Webster's large Unabridged Dictionary, with 3,000 illustrations, can be obtained at this office for $5.

.....Try Robinson & Co's French Peas, California Peaches, Cherries, Apricotts and Pears.

☞ A letter just received from an old friend and patron has ths true ring. He is a postmaster, but says, "I am the same old Republican yet, whether in or out."

—A nice assortment of fine black dress goods at reduced prices at Fowler & Co.'s If you can't call and examing send for samples.

☞ In the eloquent language of a despairing Democrat, as he shook the slush of Washington from his feet, "Nobody don't know nothin' about no offices."

—Our store is all Stove Up; that is to say we've got our stoves up for inspection in such quantity that they fill one side of our store. Robinson & Co.

☞ How to be cheerful ought to be a study; even more so than how to talk correctly or to walk nicely. To some extent it is an acquired gift, but can be improved by cultivation.

—BEFORE YOU TRAVEL call upon M. B. Culpepper, Ticket Agent, Elizabeth City, N. C., or address Arthur G. Lewis, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 76 Main street, Norfolk Va.

——A lot of boys suits at $1.25 a suit and a few boys overcoats at $1.25 each a Fowler & Co.'s to close, also a lot of broken sizes in men's suits that will be sold a cut price.

☞ President Cleveland's inaugural reference to the "demoralizing madness for spoils" does not have a pleasant sound in the ears of the party-workers who are looking for their reward.

——Ladies and Misses Newmarkets, $2.50 each at Fowler & Co.'s. They were carried over from last year and must be sold. Also a lot of children's cloaks, size from from four to six years, from $1.25 up.

☞ Success with any crop depends largely upon how well the work of planting and cultivatiug is done. Start right, and attempt to till no more land than you can work thoroughly.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Mr. Viggo Lund, in charge of ENGLE'S PICTURE GALLERY, on Water street, is prepared to take all kind of Pictures in the latest and best styles. Call and examine specimens and get price

☞ When one offers to give something for nothing, and some one else rises at the bait, there is then a fraud at each end of the line, for the man who expects to get something for nothing is at heart as dishonest as the one who promises what he does not intend to fulfil.

—THE ROYAL BLUE LINE is the finest and fastest Railroad in the world. Address Arthur G. Lewis, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Norfolk, Va., or apply to M. B. Culpepper, Elizabeth City, N. C., for lowest rates to all points.

☞ To "A Young Reader" the CAROLINIAN replies: The story of the Columbian souvenir half dollar coins is this: The Government was asked to loan the World's Fair five million dollars. Congress discussed the matter, and finally passed a law giving, not loaning, the World's Fair $2,500,000 in silver half dollars, to be struck from special dies commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and to be coined from silver already in the government vaults. This was done. An enormous demand at once sprung up for the coins, long before they were ready, and the World's Fair Commission determined to sell them at a dollar each as souvenirs.

First-Class Brick: The "Thompson Brick Works" manufacture the best brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and are "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C

## LOCAL MENTION

Always submit to the inevitable.—"Gentle Annie" is sighing for the "etherial mildness" of Spring.—Mr. Thomas Norris and Miss Jennie Hopkins were married at the Methodist parsonage on Thursday night.—Mrs. Elver and daughter of Chicago, who have been visiting the family of Mayor Glover on Church street, left for their home Saturday.—The store of Weatherly & Twiddy on Water street, was broken into the other night and some money, cigars and other things stolen.—The Observer says that man may be the architect of his own future, but he is responsible for some structures terrible to contemplate.—Mrs. Martha B. Ackerly died at the residence of her son, Capt. D. G. Ackerly, Fearing street, Thursday, aged 72 years. Her remains were taken to her former home at Berkley for interment.—The Town Commissioners have passed an order to enforce the Ordinance in relation to owners furnishing brick for pavements fronting their property on the principal streets. If not done within sixty days, the material to be purchased by the Mayor at the cost of the property.—The Freezer sings:

Come, gentle Spring, with balmy air
And genial, reviving days,
Come right along, we'll try and bear
The bards that bubble with thy praise.

—If some men would get nearer to the Lord they wouldn't have to make so much noise in church.—Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Conner, of Hazelton, Pa., is visiting his uncle, Mr. S. S. Fowler, Mr. Conner gave us a call.—"What is pillage, papa?" asked a Fearing street youngster. "It is charging a dollar for eight cents cost of pills, my son. It is a very lucrative business," was the reply.—Matters are never mended by grumbling and growling. The young man Robbings injured at Fowler's factory died on Thursday.—The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a very pleasant visit on Friday from Mr. George P. Morgan, Pembroke, N. H. He has been spending a few weeks in this section. His account of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the Granite State was very interesting.—Who, or how many of our citizens can tell anything about the amendment to our city charter passed by the legislature? Why such "snap" action and secrecy? —The Admirer of the fair sisterhood declares that

We criticise her hoops, her hat, her sleeves,
But she herself our homage still receives.

—The sensation of the week, "that tired feeling."—Whenever you long to benefit the world by assuming the duties of fool-killer, remember that charity begins at home.—Mr. Henry C. Rogers, the well-known representative of Willis H. Rogers, Commission Fish Dealer, of New York, is now here and, as he always does, called and paid his respects to the CAROLINIAN. He is thoroughly posted in all that pertains to the fish trade and is an "A No. 1" man.—The figure head of an academy or college is usually the professor of mathematics:—The Listener overheard the following the other day: "Some people love to smoke cigars, but I like a pipe best." "Think the smoke tastes better, eh?" "Not exactly, but its a blamed sight easier to borrow a pipeful of tobacco than a cigar."—The ungallant Cynic writes:

The reason why women's fashions are changed
So often, I'm given to think, you'll find
In the fact that Providence has arranged
Her fashions to correspond with her mind.

—Mrs. John A. Glover died at the residence of her parents, Capt. T. M. Gard, in the First Ward, on Sunday morning. Aged about 25 years.—Rev. Mr. Herritage, the colored Episcopal minister at Edenton, held service here on Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Percy Vaughan, of Portsmouth, spent the Sabbath here.—The apricots are in bloom.—The steam dredge "Veim" is at Pailin's railway for repairs.—The latest reports from Washington causes the Versifier to predict that:

The "seekers" who fail to get in "clover"
Will each one be mad as "shoel" at [Grover

—Material is being delivered for a colored Episcopal Church on South Martin street.—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a Sociable at the residence of Prof. Sheep on Upper Main street, to-morrow night. There will be readings, recitations, a spelling match, etc. All are invited. —"Andrew" claims that his "star" is growing brighter.—Moses Weisel left on Thursday for new goods.—For neat Job Printing call at this Office. —Several local political booms just now, but very few of them will ever blossom into a boom-e-ay.—The steamer "Frances," of Plymouth, is on Snell's Ways for repairs.—The Saunterer overheard the following between two Democrats the other day: 'Say, have you seen Mr. Cleveland's announcement that no person who held office four years ago under his appointment will receive recognition this time?" "Yes, and if the Chicago Convention had acted on this principle where would old Grover be to-day?" Sure enough—Salomonsky is about ready to go North for his Spring and Summer stock.—Mrs S. S. Fowler, of Philadelphia, is here on a visit to her husband.—The revival meetings at the Methodist Church continues with increasing interest. The Rev. Mr. Stiff is preaching most excellent sermans.—Town Treasurer Geo. D. B. Pritchard is lying critically ill at his residence in the First Ward.—Col. H. Terry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., called yesyesterday.—Town Constable Spires is getting better.—The venerable Mrs Tamar Commander is lying quite ill at the residence of her son Mr. Tho's A. Commander, on Ehringhaus street.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

The Tribune Almanac is early in the field and is imcomparably the best manual of the kind published in the United States. Between the familiar green covers there are 350 pages, containing a voluminous mass of current information on nearly every subject of public concern. So comprehensive is its scope and so thoroughly digested is the work in all its details that it constitutes a reference libary by itself. The topical arrangement is developed with such orderliness that the book has the general effect of a series of well-filled alcoves, in which everything is to be found in its right place. At the end there is a carefully elaborated index which serves the purpose of a complete catalogue of the library. The tables relate to foreign trade, banking, coinage, circulation, pensions, appropriations, army and navy, the new Congress, reciprocity, laws of the last session, debt, revenues, postage, and similar public interests. Full returns of the Presidential election are presented and there is a multitude of general matters, such as the World's Fair, legal holidays, interest, exemptions, naturalization, athletic and racing records, etc. The Tribune Almanac for 1893 is a work which no intelligent American can afford to be without. It will be sent to any address post-paid upon receipt of 25 cents.

The current issue of the *Eclectic* opens with an incisive paper on the needs and tendencies of modern education, by Prof. Mahaffy, one of the greatest of coutemporary scholars and teachers Madame Darmesteter contributes a fascinating paper on the social aspects of mediæval life. The discussion of an important question by Mr. George Miller in the article called "Female Brains and Girls' Schools" is racy and timely. Frederick W. Myers writes on the subject, "Modern Poets and the Meaning of Life." with great suggestiveness, and the article on "Correlation of Moral Forces" will be found no less stimulating. Herbert Spencer contributes a great paper entitled the "Inadequacy of Natural Selection," worthy of his philosophical fame. Tennyson's prose narrative under the name of "The Dolorous Stroke," of one of his own great poems will rivet attention. Other articles of general interest include "Authors, Publishers and Reviewers" by Alfred Wicks, "The Tomb of Alexander the Great," by Rev. Hasket Smith, and "John G. Whittier," by Mary Negreponte. The long picturesque poem by Edward King, "The Fool's Gem," carries an interesting lesson. There are two short stories, "A Victim of Circumstances" and "A Defeated Transcendentalist," of noteworthy originality and power. The number as a whole is one of notable excellence.


**Guaranteed Cure**

We authorize our advertised druggrist to sell Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Alex Wadsworth's Drug store. Large size 50c and $1.


The Charlotte Observer's Washington correspondent says the slate for this, the eastern, District is arranged; that Simmons is to be Collector, Aycock District Attorney and Carroll Marshall.

Fox hunters who have "headquarters in the saddle" and who delight in riding horse back or in "holding the ribbons" behind a stylish team, will be pleased to learn that Salvation Oil will readily heal saddle galls and galls from the collar or traces, so that the chafed animal need not have to stop work.

## GRAND MONEY CROPS.

**Highly Improved Field Seed.**

To raise pork for 2½ cents per pound you should plant the Improved Jerusalem Artichoke, quite distinct from the common pickling kind; little or no tronble to cultivate; suits any section of the U. S.; yields 400 to 1000 bushels per acre; an acre in them will fatten 30 to 40 head large hogs, Price, 3 lbs., post-paid, 75c; by express or freight as follows: Peck $1; half bushel $1,50, bushel $2,50, barrel of three bushels $6. A barrel is required to plant an acre. Full directions for cultivating, feeding &c. with every order.

We have the "Farmer's Pride" field corn, highly improved by ourselves for 27 years past, acknowledged by leading Agricultural Experiment Stations and thousands of leading farmers to be the best, prettiest and most prolific corn known. Quite early, matures in 100 days; pure white, has large very deep grained ears; grains are very fliaty; weighs 60 pounds to the bushel; often shells over a pound of corn from a single ear; grains are nearly an inch long, very wide and flinty, It has taken over 50 first-class premiums in different corn-growing States in the past seven years. Last, but not least, we guarantee it to make at least a fourth more per acre on same quality of land than if planted in any other crop. Notice this. We will give $100,00 in cash for a sample of better white field corn. Prices: Samples 10c, package of half pound 25c, three pounds $1, post-paid. By freight or express as follows: Half peck $1, peck $1.50, half bushel $2.50, bushel $4. All over this amount at one time $3.50 per bushel.

We have also the wonderful Texas Paper Shell Pecan Trees, perfectly hardy anywhere an oak or hickory grows. Nuts three times the size of the ordinary hard shell. Fine one year trees by express $1 for three, $3 per dozen; 37 enough for an acre; $6 per 100, or more 20c each.

If you wish to see a full descriptive circular of all our specialties before ordering send your address on a postal card at once. This adv is for scientific pushing farmers who know the value of good seeds and know that to read is well, to act is better. In ordering do not send stamps, we have more now than we can use. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect or money refunded. Address at once:

CAROLINA SEED CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ Headquarters at Etheridge & Etheridge's Drug Store, Corner of Main and Poindexter streets.


**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH

COMPLETE MANHOOD
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.
At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points out a sure remedy. Table of contents fine, illustrations the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful book that has appeared for the money, every page bearing a half tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Marriage, etc.
Every Man should read the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of a noted physician as applied to Married Life, Every man should send for this interesting and useful book, every unmarried man should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK
It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage stamps. Address the publishers
ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.


TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

**NORFOLK and SOUTHERN R. R.**

Schedule in effect January 1st, 1893.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southern time, daily except Sundays, leave Atlantic [illegible] and arrive Norfolk [illegible] A. M. Returning, leave Norfolk [illegible] P. M., arrive Atlantic [illegible] P. M. Solid trains each way between Norfolk and Goldsboro, connect at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines, and at Goldsboro with Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c. and with the W. & W. R. R. for Raleigh, Greensboro &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping as follows: Stands going out Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through bills and low rates and quick time to any point reached by this route.

Direct connections to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by [illegible] Pennsylvania R. R., Boston, Providence and New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Fast Freight Line.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

A. L. HUDGINS, Gen'l Manager. T. C. ROBERTS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.


**New Albemarle House,**
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus
TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

**HOTEL MERRIAM.**
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

**EAGLE HOTEL.**
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel
*Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.*

**WOODARD HOUSE**
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
*Terms Reasonable.*
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

**REPAIRING**
OF
**Fine Watches**
AND
**JEWELRY,**
go to *LOUIS SELIG*, the Jeweler, on Water street.
**ENGRAVING**
a specialty. ☞ The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

**- PATENTS. -**
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co.
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
Wahington, D. C.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

**DRUM MAJOR.**
OF THE
**Grocery Business.**
RIGHT AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION!
EXTREME LOW PRICES! FAIR SQUARE DEALING!
16 oz. Pounds.
DOING JUST AS WE ADVERTISE!
KEEPING GOOD THINGS TO EAT FOR EVERYBODY!
Putting Go in attractive style. Cleanliness and promptness. Buying for cash and selling for cash. These are a few of the many reasons for our
**GETTING THERE!**
Our music is a little hard for some of our brother grocers to dance to, but we can't help that. They are too slow. We can't wait. Life is too short. DON'T BE A SNAIL, Join the procession; Go with the crowd and buy your
**Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Tin-ware,**
**Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Plaster**
**Hair, Shingles, &c.**
**ROBINSON & CO**
*Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, NC*

**WE POINT WITH PRIDE!**

To one of the nicest new stores and the largest line of fresh new seasonable novelties ever brought to this section of the Old North State. We are now located in our new quarters on Water Street, near the corner of Main, and have just returned from the factories with the
**LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING,**
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS TRUNKS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer an appreciative public. We have done business in Elizabeth City for a number of years and fully understand what the people want. We have struck the nail on the head this year, both as to
**LOWER PRICES AND HIGHER QUALITY!**
We invite an inspection of these goods and promise satisfaction to each and every customer. Remember that we are now located in our new quarters on Water street near Main, where we will bid you a hearty welcome.
**R. SALOMONSKY**

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G MORRISETTE.
**J. B. FLORA & CO.**
AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
**Here's Food for Thought**
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have money to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
**To Examine Our Stock of**
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Shap Chandlery, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. - Lowest Prices Guaranteed.
**New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.**

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
**DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.**
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at
**FOWLER & CO'S**
WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**I PAY FOR THIS SPACE**
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
**THE BEST PEOPLE**
are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.
**MOSES WEISEL.**
*WATER ST. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.*

**Furniure, Wares and Stationery.**
☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low
If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me
**P. W. MELICK,**
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

**Great Western ORGAN**
Handsomer Than Ever. Finest of All.
Solid Walnut, Burled Panels, Elegant Finish.
A MAGNIFICENT ORGAN with a pure singing tone, from the softest whisper of a flute, to the grand harmony of an orchestra. 10 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds and double couplers.
NEW STYLE 21 With Stool & Instructor ONLY $80
AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT.
Phillips & Crew Co., Atlanta, Ga. ESTABLISHED 1865.

The consumption of horseflesh in Paris is increasing.

Farmer agents make from $5 to $20 per day selling $17 Spray Pumps at $5.50, expressage paid. Proof of this, together with illustrated catalogue, can be obtained by addressing P. C. Lewis Mfg. Co., Box A., Catskill, N. Y.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—*Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.*

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.


# Hood's Cures

Terrible Headaches

Distressed and Discouraged

*Health all Broken. Thoroughly Built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla*

*Mrs. Eva Covert*
Of Bath, N. Y.

"I am glad to have my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla widely known, because the medicine has done me so much good, I think it will benefit others who are out of health. I was in a very distressing and discouraging condition. I had no appetite whatever; could not sleep well; suffered with excruciating headaches. I felt

**Tired and Languid.**

Had no ambition and seemed all broken down. After I had taken medicine prescribed by two of our best physicians, a kind neighbor advised me try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I followed her advice, and the result is, **I am perfectly well.** I do not have the headaches now, sleep well, that tired feeling is vanished, and I am bright and ambitious. I can eat heartily at every meal, and have gained in weight from 95 to 105 pounds. I do not have any distress in my stomach, and **epileptic fits,** to which I was formerly subject, never trouble me now. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla and do not wish to be without it." MRS. EVA COVERT, Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.

**Hood's Pills** act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

# HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

**Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT**

CURES A PHYSICAL WRECK!

Dr Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I desire to tell you just how I was, so that the public may know of your wonderful **Swamp-Root.** Two years ago last October I had spells of vomiting, I could not keep anything in my stomach; the Doctor said I had consumption of the stomach and bowels; continued to run down in weight; I **was reduced to 60 lbs.** I would vomit blood, and at one time as much as three pints; we had two of the best Physicians and they said, my case was hopeless. "Oh, my sufferings were terrible." A neighbor told us of your Swamp-Root, and my husband got a bottle; I took it to please him. I used six bottles of Swamp-Root and I am now nearly as well as ever. I *weigh* 108 *lbs.*, do my own work and take care of my baby. Every one says, *I was raised from the dead,* and many will not believe that I am still living until they come and see me, and then they can't believe their own eyes, I am *looking so well.* Very gratefully,

MRS. JOHN CHAMPINE,
Jan. 10th, 1893. Antwerp, N. Y.

**At Druggists, Price--50c. or $1.00.**

**R. R. R.**

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,**

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, **Rheumatism, Neuralgia,** Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

**DIFFICULT BREATHING.**

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

**Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY**

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS,** so quick as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

**Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.**

∴ **BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.**

**NOTHING LIKE S.S.S.**

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is totally unlike any other blood medicine. It cures diseases of the blood and skin by removing the poison, and at the same time supplies good blood to the wasted parts. Don't be imposed on by substitutes, which are said to be just as good, *it is not true.* No medicine has performed as many wonderful cures, or relieved so much suffering. IN THE WORLD

"My blood was badly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order—diseased and a constant source of suffering, no appetite and no enjoyment of life. Two bottles of S.S.S. brought me right out. There is no better remedy for blood diseases.

"JOHN GAVIN, Dayton, Ohio."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.


# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## Affairs of the New Administration at Washington.

### The President Makes His First Batch of Appointments.

ISAAC PUSEY GRAY.

President Cleveland sent to the United States Senate these nominations:

To be Minister to Mexico—Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana.

To be Consul-General at London—Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

To be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Robert A. Maxwell, of New York.

To be Assistant Secretary of State—Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts.

Isaac Pusey Gray is an Ohioan by birth and at present lives at Union City, Ind. He was a Republican until 1872, when he joined the Greeley movement. In 1876 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana by the Democrats as a representative of the Greeley followers on the same ticket with Blue Jeans Williams, and was elected. Toward the close of his administration Governor Williams died and Mr. Gray assumed the duties of Governor of the State. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated by Frank Landers, of Indianapolis, and put upon the ticket with him for second place. This ticket was defeated by one headed by Albert G. Porter, late Minister to Italy. Four years later Mr. Gray was nominated for Governor by the Democrats and was elected, and would have been renominated for a second term but for the fact that the Constitution of Indiana prohibited a Governor from filling two terms in succession. During the late campaign Mr. Gray was a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, and had the delegation of his State behind him; but he withdrew.

Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, was born near Fermoy, County of Cork, Ireland, March 13, 1844, came to the United States in 1848; received a common school education; was in early life an upholsterer; read law in the Harvard Law School and in Boston, where he has practiced since his admission to the Bar in 1871; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1838 and 1869, and of the Massachusetts Senate in 1870 and 1871; was Judge Advocate-General of Massachusetts in 1875; was elected to the Forty-eight Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress.

Robert A. Maxwell is a retired mariner, of Batavia, N. Y. For twenty years he has been prominent in the politics of New York, and is recognized as a Democrat of the old school. Mr. Maxwell was one of the leading spirits in the "anti-snapper" convention, and has long been the warm, personal friend of Mr. Cleveland and Postmaster-General Bissell. About a year ago Mr. Maxwell was removed from the office of State Insurance Commissioner by Governor Flower.

Josiah Quincy is one of the politicians of the younger school who has won the confidence of President Cleveland. He is about thirty-four years of age and enjoys the distinction of being the last of the historic Quincy family, of Massachusetts. He was in charge of the literary bureau of the last campaign.

### Hawaiian Treaty Withdrawn.

President Cleveland sent to the Senate a message withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty which has been pending in the Senate.

The message was short and to the point, the President simply requesting the Senate to transmit to the Executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the Senate.

Republican Senators regarded this action of the President as in line with the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaraguan treaty sent to the Senate by Mr. Arthur in the closing days of his administration.

Democratic Senators looked upon the act from a two-fold point of view, some taking the ground that it showed Mr. Cleveland to be against annexation or American interference. Others held that he would send in another treaty more to his liking.

It was understood that the reason for the withdrawal of the treaty by President Cleveland was because he was opposed to the treaty in its present form. Whether or not he would favor the making of another treaty, and whether it would be an annexation treaty or not, could not be said on authority, but a person who had talked with the President on the subject said that another treaty would be made.

It was estimated that the President would suggest either by message or personally to Senators, that a committee be appointed to visit the Hawaiian Islands this year, during the interval between the adjournment of the special session of the Senate and the reconvention of the next Congress.

President Cleveland, heretofore, has been quite solicitous on this point, and made inquiries as to whether or not the resolution providing for such a commission had gone through. He had been apparently under the impression that it had been adopted. He learned that it had not been, but that the Senate had authority alone to provide for such a commission, probably to consist of Senators, and that the contingent fund of the Senate could be drawn on for this purpose.

### Hill Calls on Cleveland.

Senator David B. Hill, of New York, a few days ago visited President Cleveland at the White House by appointment, presumably arranged by Congressman Rockwell, of New York, during a visit to Mr. Cleveland.

That his visit was more than a mere perfunctory call is attested by the length of the interview—twenty minutes—and during that time Mr. Cleveland received no cards from the waiting politicians in the Cabinet room. Mr. Hill came early. The great flood of office seekers had not yet begun to flow into the White House. He passed rapidly through the hallway in the public part of the mansion into the room of Private Secretary Thurber, who evidently had been posted, for he ushered Mr. Hill into the adjoining executive office without a moment's delay.

## GERMANS VICTORIOUS.

### Natives in East Africa Sustain a Severe Defeat.

Advices from East Africa state that the German troops have won an important victory over the hostile natives at Uniangwira. The German force was composed of white soldiers and native levies. The hostile natives made a stubborn resistance, but were defeated after a severe conflict with heavy loss.

The German loss included a German sergeant named Ettel and ten of the native soldiers killed, and Lieutenant Bother wounded. The defeat has caused general consternation among the hostile natives, and it is believed will go far toward suppressing resistence to German authority.

## GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

### Rendezvous in Hampton Roads April 17—Review in New York April 27.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley, Admiral Gherardi and Commodore Ramsay held a conference at the Navy Department, Washington, regarding the changing of the date of the naval review.

It was decided that the rendezvous should take place in Hampton Roads, Virginia, April 17. On April 24 the fleet will sail for New York, where the review will be held on the 27th of April.

THE average crop of wheat in Russia for the last ten years has been 238,690,000 bushels. The crop the present year figures out in measured bushels 244,800,000.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

THE murderer William Coy was hanged at Pittsfield, Mass., in the presence of about 400 people.

THE boiler of a locomotive exploded at McKune's, Penn., killing two men and injuring two others.

ELDER FREDERICK W. EVANS, of the Shaker Community, Lebanon, N. Y., is dead.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON spent the day after the inauguration in Pittsburg, Penn., as the guest of the Rev. Dr. J. P. E. Kumler.

THE United States flag was hoisted to the flagstaff of the American line steamship the Paris, in New York Harbor, and at that moment the big ocean greyhound was declared an American vessel. The steamship was formerly the City of Paris.

THE New York Central has bought the New York and Northern Railroad from J. Pierpont Morgan.

JULIUS STICH, of Stich Brothers, wholesale batters of New York City, committed suicide by shooting himself, and his firm failed with liabilities of $175,000.

### South and West.

BOB SIMS has been hanged at Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of Ebner Jordan.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON was welcomed back to Indianapolis, Ind., by a large popular demonstration.

AT Lexington, Neb., President Harry Temple, of the First National Bank, and wife were made fatally ill, the result of eating poison which their child playfully placed on meat that was afterward eaten by the parents.

### Washington.

THE House Census Bureau Investigating Committee reported that the charges against the bureau are not sustained.

THE nomination of Truxton Beale as Minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece was confirmed.

THE President approved the Car Coupler bill, and the pen with which he signed it was presented to E. A. Mosely, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

THE United States Minister at Ecuador has secured a treaty by which the United States gets possession of one of the Gallapago Islands as a coaling station.

THE only bill vetoed by Mr. Harrison during his term as President became a law, having been passed over the veto by both Houses. It provides for the appointment of a District Attorney and a Marshal for the Middle District of Alabama.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S first official invitation came from the World's Fair Commissioners and Directors, who requested him to participate in the opening ceremonies. President Cleveland said he would consider the matter and announce his decision.

THE United States Senate promptly confirmed Cleveland's Cabinet nominations, without discussion. Judge Gresham filed his resignation as Judge of the Seventh Circuit, and then took the oath of office as Secretary of State at the State Department.

THE President appointed Robert L. O'Brien, of New York, Executive Clerk at the White House, in place of V. R. Tibbett.

PRESIDENT JORGE MONTT, of Chile, cabled his congratulations to Mr. Cleveland upon his inauguration as President of the United States.

JUDGE HOWELL E. JACKSON took the oath of office as a member of the United States Supreme Court.

SECRETARY CARLISLE, when he assumed charge of the Treasury Department, had on hand $1,253,000 of free gold and a net balance of $25,500,000, of which $11,500,000 is in National bank depositories and $11,000,000 in subsidiary coin and $500,000 in minor coins.

MEMBERS of President Cleveland's Cabinet (save Secretary Gresham who was sworn in the day before) were inducted into office at the State Department. For the first time in the history of the Government the heads of the departments assembled in the diplomatic parlor and together took the oath of office.

### Foreign.

THE anniversary of the Pope's coronation was celebrated at Rome, Italy, with great pomp and ceremony.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID, Sultan of Zanzibar, Africa, is dead. His son attempted to usurp the throne, but was driven out of the palace by British troops.

A HURRICANE caused great loss of life and property at Tamatav, Madagascar; ten vessels in the harbor foundered.

GENERAL BONILLA started a revolution in Honduras and captured the town of Choluteca, putting the Government garrison of 1560 men to flight.

THE ground on which stands the town of Sandgate, England, sank several feet, damaging 250 houses; there were loud underground rumblings.

A LARGE party of prominent men were present at a lunch given on board the New York on her arrival in Southampton, England, to celebrate the formation of the American line of steamships, Minister Lincoln responding to a toast to President Cleveland.

TWO revolutions are now in progress in Honduras and two leaders are fighting their way to the Presidency of that Republic, President Leiva having been forced to abdicate.

THE opponents of Home Rule for Ireland were successful in the Parliamentary election at Grimsby, Mr. Heneage, Unionist, being chosen over Mr. Josse, Liberal.

THE peasantry at Gonashizi, Servia, rose against the authorities and seized the municipal building, but were dislodged by troops. Ten were killed and seven wounded.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

TWO white kangaroos will appear in the New South Wales exhibit. These are exceedingly rare animals.

IN its exhibit at the World's Fair the Government Patent Office will show upward of 2500 models, many of them being working machines.

THE various transportation lines between the central portion of Chicago and the World's Fair grounds will be able to carry upwards of 100,000 people an hour.

THE National Museum, at Washington, in its exhibit at the World's Fair, will display a collection of coins and other metal money valued at nearly one million dollars.

THE last will and testament of Queen Isabella, in which she makes a number of references to the new world, will be a very interesting object in the Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair.

MR. SARGENT, the electrical engineer of the World's Fair, has completed his scheme for lighting the main basin on fete nights during the Exposition. Thousands of incandescent lights of different colors are to be used.

THE Lairds, shipbuilders in Birkenhead, will exhibit at the World's Fair models of vessels showing the progress made in the construction of transatlantic liners since they were first run between New York and Liverpool.

AN engine built by James Watt, Lancashire, England, in 1815, will be exhibited at the World's Fair in the Transportation Department. It is owned by John Rourke & Son, Savannah, Ga., and has been continuously in use since built.

THE exhibit of fine woods made at the World's Fair by West Virginia in the Forestry Building will consist of 250 splendid specimens, finely polished and finished in a manner that will show the special characteristics and qualities of all growths and varieties to the best advantage.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made in London to transport to Chicago, for use at the World's Fair, seven English coaches and sixty horses, together with professional drivers and guards. These coaches will carry passengers from the hotels to the Exposition grounds and return, at prices commensurate with such a fair, which it is believed will be exceedingly fashionable with wealthy people.

CONTRACTS have been let for furnishing 35,000,000 admission tickets to the World's Fair. Of these 5,000,000 will be lithographed, and of such elaborate workmanship that counterfeiting them will be next to impossible. These are designed to meet the orders for tickets which have been flowing in for months, and they will be good whenever presented at the gates. The remaining 30,000,000 will be simply printed after the style of an ordinary railroad ticket.

## COLORADO'S COURTESY.

### An Offer of Gold Accepted by Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle, of the United States Treasury, accepted the proposition of the Clearing House of Denver to exchange $1,000,000 of the Treasury notes of the issue of 1890 for $1,000,000 in gold. This will increase the free gold in the Treasury to $2,125,000. Secretary Carlisle has taken no steps to issue bonds, and has not indicated what policy he will pursue.

# THE QUEEN SPEAKS.

## Liliuokalani Makes Her First Plea for Hawaii.

### The Hawaiians, She Says, Detest the Annexation Idea.

A lengthy statement by Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, has just been made public, which is the first statement which the ex Queen has made for publication since the overthrow of the monarchy on the islands. She states at the outset:

"I had resolved to maintain absolute silence throughout the negotiations, believing that the question would be settled on its political merits alone, but I am forced from my retreat by the slanders and cruel calumnies uttered against my person and character by those who are believed on account of their diplomatic position, and who know better than they speak. I do not mean to refute their utterances. I am a Queen."

The ex-Queen then refers to her recent attempt to promulgate a new constitution and reviews a number of facts, which, she claims, led her to take this step. Among other things she says:

"Shortly after my accession I made a tour of the islands. Nothing could be more affecting than the loyalty of my people. But from every side petitions kept pouring in imploring me to give a new constitution. They contained thousands of signatures, the names of those from all classes who felt that by the existing constitution the natives were deprived of their just and inalienable rights. I would not deprive one white man of one legitimate right, but under this constitution any newly-arrived white man without interest or intention of residence is placed as a voter over the heads of thousands of my subjects, to whom God has given these islands and no other home. Besides, Hawaii is dear to the Hawaiian as America is dear to its people."

Liliuokalani next refers to United States Minister Stevens as follows: "The position taken by the present American Minister has been constantly unfriendly and quarrelsome. The address he delivered to me on my accession would lead me to suppose that he considered an American protectorate established at that day. It was a lecture and not an expression of seasonable sentiment. I did think it a most inconsiderate speech. Not one of the other representatives chose my coronation day as an occasion for threats and penalties.

"At the time certain men were being prosecuted for rebellion and treason Mr. Stevens delivered his Decoration Day speech. He ridiculed the political trials. He drew comparisons most unfavorable to Hawaii; he sneered at royalty, speaking of monarch-cursed countries, and the question seriously presented itself to the minds of many people if this speech did not constitute a glaring infraction of the duties and courtesy pertaining to the representative of a foreign power."

The ex-Queen closes her statement as follows: "The Queen of Hawaii raises her solemn note of protest. Hawaiians detest the very thought of annexation. It is not autagonism as yet to the United States, but it is the overwhelming grief with which our native eyes shall behold any flag surmounting our fair shores, except that one which is associated indelibly with the memories of our glorious past—glorious not in might and battle, but in the noble efforts of our Nation to clothe itself with the fair robe of enlightenment, religion and commerce."

## MONTANA'S NEW SENATOR.

### Mantle, Republican and Mayor of Butte, Appointed by the Governor.

Governor Rickards, of Montana, appointed Lee Mantle, of Butte, United States Senator. Mantle is at present Mayor of Butte, and was the last Republican caucus nominee.

Mantle is about forty-five years of age. He was a telegraph operator originally by occupation. Later he became in turn express agent, proprietor of the Butte Inter-Mountain and dealer in real estate and mining stocks.

THERE are 292 building and loan associations in New Jersey. At the close of the year 1892 the total assets of these organizations was $28,500,000. The State League has seventy-nine associations on its roll.

## THE MARKETS.

### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| 10 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BEANS AND PEAS.** | | | |
| Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice | $2 42½ | @ | $2 45 |
| Medium, 1892, choice | 2 15 | @ | 2 20 |
| Pea, 1892, choice | — | @ | 2 20 |
| Red kidney, 1892, choice | 2 80 | @ | 2 95 |
| Red kidney, poor to fair | — | @ | — |
| Lima, Cal., per bush | 2 20 | @ | 2 25 |
| Green peas, 1892, per bbl | — | @ | 2 05 |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| Creamery—St. & Penn, extra | — | @ | 28 |
| St. & Penn., firsts | — | @ | — |
| Western, firsts | 24 | @ | 26 |
| Western, seconds | 22 | @ | 23 |
| Western, thirds | — | @ | 21 |
| State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras | — | @ | 26 |
| Half tubs and pails, 1sts | 24 | @ | 25 |
| Half tubs and pails, 2ds | 22 | @ | 23 |
| Welsh tubs, extras | 25 | @ | — |
| Welsh tubs, 1sts | 23 | @ | 24 |
| Welsh tubs, 2ds | — | @ | 22 |
| Western—Im. creamery, 1sts | 24 | @ | 28 |
| W. Im. creamery, 2ds | 20 | @ | — |
| W. Im. creamery, 3ds | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Western Factory, fresh, firsts | 20 | @ | — |
| W. Factory, seconds | 18 | @ | 19 |
| W. Factory and dairy, 3ds | 17 | @ | 17½ |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| State factory—Full cream, white, fancy | 11¼ | @ | 12 |
| Full cream, colored, fancy | 11¾ | @ | 12 |
| Full cream, good to prime | 11 | @ | 11¾ |
| Part skims, choice | 10 | @ | 10¾ |
| Part skims, good to prime | 8 | @ | 9½ |
| Part skims, common | 3 | @ | 7 |
| Full skims | 1 | @ | 2 |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| State and Penn—Fresh | 19 | @ | — |
| Western—Fresh, fancy | — | @ | 19 |
| Limed—State | — | @ | — |
| **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | | |
| Apples—King, per bbl | — | @ | — |
| Baldwin, per bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 25 |
| Greening, per bbl | 2 75 | @ | 3 75 |
| Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb. | — | @ | — |
| W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb. | 12 | @ | 30 |
| W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb. | — | @ | — |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. | 8 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| State—1892, fair to choice | 18 | @ | 22½ |
| 1891, prime | 16 | @ | 19 |
| 1892, common to good | 18 | @ | 20½ |
| Old odds | 6 | @ | 10 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn. | — | @ | 11½ |
| Western, per lb | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Spring Chickens, local, lb | 10½ | @ | — |
| Western per lb | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| Roosters, old, per lb | — | @ | 7 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair | 80 | @ | 1 00 |
| Western, per pair | 70 | @ | 90 |
| Geese, Western, per pair | 1 37 | @ | 1 75 |
| Pigeons, per pair | 45 | @ | 50 |
| **DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.** | | | |
| Turkeys, per lb | 13 | @ | 16 |
| Chickens—Phila., per lb | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Western, per lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Fowls—St. and West., per lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Eastern, per lb | — | @ | — |
| Spring, L. I., per lb | — | @ | — |
| Geese—Western, per lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Squabs—Dark, per doz | 3 25 | @ | 3 75 |
| White, per doz | 4 75 | @ | 5 00 |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes—State, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Jersey, prime, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Jersey, inferior, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| L. I., in bulk, per bbl | — | @ | 2 75 |
| Cabbage, L. I., per 100 | 6 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl | 3 50 | @ | 3 75 |
| Eastern, red, per bbl | 3 50 | @ | — |
| State, per bbl | 3 25 | @ | 3 50 |
| Squash—Marrow, per barrel | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl | — | @ | — |
| South Jersey, per bbl | 3 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| Celery, near by, doz. bunches | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | — | @ | — |
| Patents | 4 40 | @ | 4 60 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 78½ | @ | 79¼ |
| Rye—State | — | @ | — |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 64 | @ | 66 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | — | @ | 51½ |
| Oats—No. 2 White | — | @ | 42½ |
| Mixed Western | 38½ | @ | 41½ |
| Hay—Good to Choice | 70 | @ | 95 |
| Straw—Long Rye | 65 | @ | 70 |
| Lard—City Steam | 12.00c. | @ | — |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Beeves, City dressed | 7½ | @ | 9½ |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 20 00 | @ | 50 00 |
| Calves, City dressed | 7 | @ | 12 |
| Sheep, per 100 lbs | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Lambs, per lb | 5 | @ | 8½ |
| Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs | 8 00 | @ | 8 40 |
| Dressed | 10 | @ | 11 |


SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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## LATER NEWS.

AN earthquake was felt in New York City. The disturbance was confined chiefly to the western side of the island, above Fourteenth street. Little damage was done excepting to people's nerves.

GENERAL THOMAS T. ECKERT, Vice-President and General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been elected at New York City to succeed the late Doctor Norvin Green as President of the company.

L. E. FORD was hanged at Magnolia, Miss., for the murder of City Marshal R. M. Clay, of Macomb City.

EMMET DALTON, the Coffeyville (Kan.) bank robber, has been sent to prison for life.

APPLICATION was made at Indianapolis, Ind., for a receiver for the "Monon" road.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLEY, of the Navy, tendered his resignation to Secretary Herbert.

PRINCESS KALULANI arrived at Washington, and has taken a suite of apartments at the Arlington Hotel. She is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Davies and Miss Davies, Mr. Davies's private secretary, and a French maid.

LICHTENWARTH, a village of eleven hundred inhabitants, in Lower Austria, was swept by a terrific thunderstorm. Twelve houses were struck and burned. Five persons were struck dead in the streets and seven perished in burning buildings.

THE prospect of annexation has raised the prices of real estate and caused great enthusiasm in Hawaii.

MARGARET FOX KANE, the youngest of the once celebrated Fox sisters, through whose agency the "Rochester rappings," or spiritualistic manifestations were developed, died a few days ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., in great poverty.

AN act was introduced in the Rhode Island General Assembly at Providence to incorporate a crinoline factory in the Blackstone Valley. It caused a good deal of amusement in both houses, but it was passed without objection.

THE railroads entering Chicago, Ill., decided to grant no raise of wages to their switchmen.

THE Grand Jury at Atlanta, Ga., indicted for murder Julia Force, who recently killed her two sisters.

THE City Council of Chicago, Ill., passed an ordinance that no building shall be over 130 feet—or ten stories—high.

SECRETARY OF STATE GRESHAM received at the department the Diplomatic Corps. Nearly 100 members attended and were introduced to the new Secretary.

SECRETARY CARLISLE authorized the announcement that he would exercise all the power and discretion vested in him to uphold the credit of the Government and to maintain the parity of gold and silver.

RUSSIA has made a proposal to Great Britain for establishing a protective zone around the islands and coast of Russia for the protection of the seals.

IN the Panama trial at Paris M. Baihaut, ex-French Minister of Public Works, made an avowal of guilt; M. Fontane told how Baihaut's support was bought.

HOUNG-TCHUN, formerly Chinese Minister to Russia and Germany, is charged with high treason in having transferred portions of the Pamir region to Russia.

## SENATOR W. N. ROACH.

### Sworn In at Washington by Vice-President Stevenson.

SENATOR W. N. ROACH.

William N. Roach, the new Democratic United States Senator from North Dakota, elected to succeed Lyman R. Casey by a combination of Republicans, Democrats and Populists, was sworn in at Washington by Vice-President Stevenson on Inauguration Day.

Senator Roach was born in Virginia in 1840, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1879, when he went to Grand Forks, in the Territory of Dakota. He invested in real estate and soon became wealthy. He laid out the town of Larrimore, which is at present his home, and was appointed its first Mayor by the Legislature. He served a term in the Territorial Legislature and has twice been the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Dakota.

CHARLES ERATH, a tailor of St. Joseph, Mo., has been presented by his wife with twin girls which are probably the smallest babes now living. One of them weighs eighteen ounces while the other tips the scale at twenty ounces. Either one can be easily placed in an ordinary teacup. The midgets are bright and hearty and will live. Both of the parents are people of large stature.

### An Apache Torture.

In the summer of 1882, when the Apaches were raiding the ranches and haciendas of southern Arizona, said Thad R. Morris, I was a private in Company K, stationed at Whipple Barracks. The Indians had caused the department ceaseless trouble. We were kept on the march continually, but for two months we failed to get close enough to them to become engaged in a fight. One morning, while we were camped at the base of the Chiracon Mountains, a courier came to the camp bringing the information that a band of about 200 renegade bucks had attacked a small emigrant train about ten miles away and had killed the entire party. We were soon in our saddles and were riding rapidly towards the scene. The day was almost insufferably hot. The sky was not obscured by a single cloud and the sun beat down with excruciating fierceness upon the weary soldiers. When arrived upon the scene of the massacre, we found the bodies lying about on the burning sands horribly mutilated. We had made but a short stop and had mounted our horses to give chase to the redskins, when I heard faint groans. It was some time before we could locate the place whence the agonizing sound came. Finally we found it. The Indians had skinned one of the dead horses and had sewed up a man (whose name was E. R. Tarleton from Ohio) tightly in the green hide. His body was doubled up and the hide was closely tied around him. We released him as quickly as we could, and applied restoratives that soon brought him to himself. But when he gazed around at his murdered family, he drew a knife from his pocket, and before any one could stop him cut his throat.

Tying a man up in a green hide was a new mode of torture to the soldiers. They had never seen it before. But I have since learned that in the early days of that Territory it was not infrequently applied by the Chericans as well as the Apaches.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The settlers on the Quillayute prairies, in Washington, are afforded fine sport in thousands of wild geese that come there in the fall and make the region their winter home.

### Curious Antics of Panama Pelicans.

"One of the many singular sights that greet the eye of the traveler in the beautifully picturesque harbor of Panama," said J. F. Foster at the Riggs, "is the curious antics and tumblings of the big long-billed pelicans over a school of fish.

"The pelicans are found, of course, along the entire coast, but one clear, sunny morning as we neared the islands which semi-circle the harbor we observed ahead a flock of probably 300 of the monster birds getting their breakfast. They would fly heavily, yet swiftly, a few hundred feet above the water, and then, head down, wings close to their sides, they would drop like shot, dead weight, splash into the placid blue waters of the Pacific, sending the spray high in the air and disappearing for a second from sight, reappearing with a fish in their bills or already out of sight in the pouch, struggling and splashing a moment on the surface, and rising awkwardly and slowly in the air to repeat the operation.

"Some of the young ones would turn a somersault, landing on their backs, their big heads and heavy bills being too much for them to control always with certainty. To see a big flock of these birds splashing like shot in the water, sometimes dropping their prey when in the air, but always making a close finish to the surface with the fish, is a most interesting sight."—Washington Star.


**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.**

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Wanted—Pan Pale People to buy Six Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all druggists for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor and the Freshness of Youth.

IT COSTS MORE to make Royal Baking Powder than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer. The difference in cost of Royal over the best of the others does not equal the difference in leavening strength, nor make good the inferior work of the cheaper powders, nor remove the impurities which such powders leave in the food.

Where the best food is required, the Royal Baking Powder only can be used.

**ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.**

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

**SPRAINS.**

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of **St. Jacobs Oil,** was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.

**BRUISES.**

PITTSBURG, PA., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used **St. Jacobs Oil** and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

**A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.**

**MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.**

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch top strip smooth. Keep on hand a few rivets, so the leather no more for the rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform in quality, put up in boxes.

**Ask your dealer for them,** or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mention this paper.

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